





## For Sale.

**MacEwen, Frickel & Co.**  
No. 53, Queen's Road East,  
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSARIAT).  
ARE NOW LANDING  
FROM AMERICA.

**CALIFORNIA**  
CRACKER  
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb  
this, and loose.  
Soda BISCUITS.  
Assorted BISCUITS.

Small HOMINY.  
Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

CORNMEAL.

TOPOCAN BUTTER.

Eastern and California CHEESE.

CODFISH, BACON.

Prime HAMS and BACON.

Single Brand Condensed MILK.

Family BEEF in 25 lb kegs.

Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2 lb cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Patented SUGAR and Sausage

MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted SOUPS.

Richardson & Robbins' Celebrated Potted

MEATS.

Lunch HAM.

Lamb's TONGUES.

Clam CHOWDER.

Fresh OREGON SALMON.

Dried APPLES.

TOMATOES.

SUCCOTASH.

Maple SYRUP.

Golden SYRUP.

LOBSTERS.

OYSTERS.

HONEY.

**FAIRBANKS' SCALES.**

400 lb. Capacity.

600 lb. " "

900 lb. " "

1,200 lb. " "

AGATE IRON WARE.

INSERTION RUBBER.

THICK'S PATENT PACKING.

HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMPS.

PERFECTION STUDENT LAMPS.

LAWN BOWLS.

PNEUMATIC RIFLES.

REVOLVERS.

DERINGERS.

PAINTS AND OILS.

TALLOW and TAR.

VARNISHES.

Ex late Arrivals from

ENGLAND.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

STORES,

including:

ALMONDS and RAISINS.

FLESH PLUMS.

TRUSSEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.

JORDON ALMONDS.

Fine YORK HAMS.

PIONIO TONGUES.

BREAKFAST TONGUES.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

Digby CHICKS.

Yarmouth BLOATERS.

Kippers and HERRINGS.

Herrings à la SARDINES.

Irish BACON in tin.

COCAUTINA.

YAN HOUTER'S COCOA.

ESP'S COCOA.

**SPARTAN**

**COOKING STOVES.**

**CLARETS—**

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints & quarts.

1885 GRAVES.

BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

**SHERRIES & PORT—**

SACON'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILADO.

SACON'S OLD INVALID PORT

(QMS).

HUNT'S PORT.

**BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.**

1 and 3 star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KNEALE'S LI WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEAL WHISKY.

BOON'S OLD TOM.

E. & J. BUREK'S IRISH WHISKY.

ROSS'S LIME JUICE COGNAC.

NOBLEY PRAT & Co.'s VERMOUTH.

JAMSON'S WHISKY.

MARSA.

EASTERN CIDER.

CHAMPAGNE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, Bitter and ORANGE

BITTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and

SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &

J. BUREK, pints and quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the

Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

**SPECIALTY SELECTED**

**OIGARS.**

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in

5 catty boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF

SAVES, CASH and PAPER

BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, June 24, 1884.

## To Let.

**TO BE LET.**  
No. 6, UPPER MONQUE TERRACE,  
Possession from 1st May.  
Apply to  
**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.**  
Hongkong, April 6, 1884. 606

**TO LET, FURNISHED.**  
No. 10, SET-  
MOU TERRACE.  
Apply to  
**MANAGER,**  
China Mail Office.  
Hongkong, April 15, 1884. 656

**TO LET.**  
No. 25, PRAYA CENTRAL.  
Nos. 4, 7 and 8, SEICHOU TERRACE.  
No. 7, GARDEN ROAD (known as "HAR-  
PERVILLE").  
No. 44, GRAHAM STREET.  
Apply to  
**DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.**  
Hongkong, July 2, 1884. 1094

**GODOWN-STO LET.**  
PRAYA EAST AND WANGHAI ROAD.  
For Particulars, apply to  
**SIEMSEN & Co.**  
Hongkong, April 26, 1884. 767

**TO BE LET.**  
**FURNISHED HOUSE** in one of the  
TERRACES.  
For Particulars, address  
**"J. D. B.,"**  
c/o China Mail Office.  
Hongkong, March 26, 1884. 547

**TO LET.**  
**THE PREMISES** in MARINE HOUSE,  
Queen's Road, now occupied by the  
"NOVITY STORE."  
Apply to  
**HONGKONG DISPENSARY.**  
Hongkong, July 14, 1884. 1168

**TO LET.**  
**THE PREMISES** now occupied by us,  
No. 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
For further Particulars apply to Messrs.  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1883. 226

**STORAGE.**  
**THE** Undersigned are prepared, from this  
date, to take GOODS on STORAGE  
in their Office Godowns, PRAYA CENTRAL.  
as supplied to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
Hongkong, July 8, 1884. 1126

**Intimations.**  
**ROBT. SIM & Co.'s PATENT ANTI-  
FOULING COMPOSITION.**  
Has Majesty's Ships, The P. & O. S. N. Co.,  
The Douglas Steamship Company,  
The Japanese Government.  
Sole Agent, China, Japan, and Manila,  
**EDWARD GEORGE.**  
Hongkong, January 31, 1884. 138

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**  
ON and after the First June next, the  
STORE of the Undersigned will be  
REMOVED to the Premises lately in the  
occupation of Messrs. Epa da Silva & Co.,  
No. 48, Queen's Road.  
**H. FOURNIER & Co.,**  
Storekeepers & Wine Merchants.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1884. 737

**Intimations.**  
**LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR  
RESTORER.**  
WILL darken grey hair, and in a few  
days completely bring back the natu-  
ral colour. The effect is superior to that  
produced by a direct dye, and does not  
injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.  
Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive  
hair restorer.

**LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR  
RESTORER.**  
IS the best for restoring grey hair to its  
former colour. It produces a perfectly  
natural shade, and is quite harmless. Val-  
uable for destroying scurf and encouraging  
growth of new hair. Sold everywhere.  
1683 3y 1w2 1y38

**Vessels Advertised as Loading.**

Destination.	Vessels.	Captain.	Agents.	Date of Leaving.
Anao and Tamsui.	Hailong (6)	Goddard.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	July 21, at 3 p.m.
Bangkok.	Mongkut (6)	Yoon.	Fat Hong.	July 20, at noon.
Batavia, &c., via Saigon.	Gov. General	Besseling.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About July 24.
Bombay, via Straits.	Kashgar (6)	P. & O. S. N. Co.		About July 24.
Cape Town, &c., via Singapore.	Kennett (6)	Sanderson.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	quick despatch.
Hanoi.	Amantia (6)	Handlin.	Russell & Co.	July 21, at 5 p.m.
London, via Suez Canal.	Hector (6)	Billings.	Butterfield & Swire.	About July 26.
London, via Suez Canal.	Glencoe (6)	Pasquall.	Messageries Maritimes.	About July 26.
Manille, &c., via Saigon.	Tramondy (6)	El Capitan.	Russell & Co.	quick despatch.
New York.	El Capitan.	Sewell.	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	July 23, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yokohama.	City of New York (6)	Lane.	Russell & Co.	quick despatch.
San Francisco.	Natal (6)	Poydenot.	Messageries Maritimes.	quick despatch.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.	Douglas (6)	S. Ashon.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	About August 5.
Sydney and Melbourne, &c.	Changchow (6)	Young.	Butterfield & Swire.	August 11.
Sydney and Melbourne, &c.	Guthrie (6)	R. Craig.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	quick despatch.
Trieste, &c.	Pandora (6)	G. Stirling.	Melchers & Co.	About July 28, noon.
Victoria (British Columbia).	Wildwood.	Sawyer.	Russell & Co.	quick despatch.
Yokohama.	Volga (6)	Lafont.	Messageries Maritimes.	quick despatch.

## Intimations.

**D. K. GRIFFITH**  
HAS OPENED HIS  
**NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,**  
No. 1, Duddell Street,  
in rear of the Chater Bank of India,  
Australia and China.

**THE NEW RAPID DRY PLATES**, he is now  
working, are Twenty Times quicker than  
the old process and make portraits of  
Children easy and certain to secure.  
The Studio is open daily, and Portraits  
are taken in any weather at Moderate  
Charges, while every care is taken to pro-  
duce permanency of the prints.  
New Views of HONGKONG AND THE  
COAST PORTS ALWAYS READY.  
Hongkong, May 24, 1884. 685

**"SULPHOLINE LOTION."**  
AN EXTERNAL MEANS OF CURING SKIN  
DISEASES. There is scarcely any  
eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a  
few days, and continue to fade away, even  
if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples,  
redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish  
as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin  
disorders, that have plagued the sufferers  
for years, however deeply rooted they may  
be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack  
them. It destroys the animalcules which  
cause these unsightly, irritable, painful  
affections, and always produces a clear,  
healthy, natural condition of the skin.  
"Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chem-  
ists. Bottles, 2s. 3d. Made only by J.  
PEPPER & Co. London.

**LIVER COMPLAINTS.**  
**DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE**  
LIVER PILLS (without Mercury).  
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUS-  
NESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT,  
FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE  
SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGES-  
TION, ACIDITY, HEADACHE,  
HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of  
disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknow-  
ledged by many eminent surgeons to be the  
safest and mildest pills for every constitu-  
tion. In boxes, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and  
4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists throughout the  
world.

**PEPPER'S QUININE & IRON TONIC**  
ROUSES and develops the nervous ener-  
gies, enriches the blood, promotes  
appetite, dispels languor and depression, fol-  
lows the digestive organs. It is a specific  
remedy for neuritis, indigestion, fevers,  
chest affections, and in wasting diseases,  
scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole  
frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's  
Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the  
constitution greatly strengthened, and a re-  
turn to robust health certain. Bottles, 2s.  
does, 4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists every-  
where. Made only by J. PEPPER & Co.,  
London.

**TARAXACUM & PODOPHYLLIN.**  
THIS fluid combination, extracted from  
medicinal roots, is now used instead  
of blue pill and calomel for the cure of  
dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of  
congestion of the liver, which are generally  
pain beneath the shoulders, headache,  
drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, dis-  
agreeable taste in the morning, giddiness,  
disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of  
general depression.

**Mr. Andrew Wind,**  
News Agent, &c.  
133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;  
is authorized to receive Subscriptions,  
Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail,  
Overland China Mail, and Chinese Herald.

**HEALTH**  
Is not possible when the blood is impure, and  
recovery from any ailment must be slow and  
uncertain while the condition continues. The  
blood may be corrupted by the action of  
impure food, or by the action of the liver,  
or by the action of the kidneys, or by the  
action of the lungs, or by the action of the  
skin, or by the action of the bowels, or by  
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# THE SITUATION.

## THE ULTIMATUM HANGS FIRE.

### PREPARING THE DEFENCES AT WUOSUNG.

#### COMPLETE EVACUATION OF TONQUIN ORDERED.

##### THE SECRET CONVENTION.

Special Telegram to 'China Mail.'  
(Per E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

SHANGHAI, Saturday, 3 p.m.  
It is rumored that the ultimatum will be prolonged for seven days.  
The Emperor has ordered that Tonquin be completely evacuated by the Chinese troops within a month.  
The private Convention, for fixing the dates for the evacuation of Tonquin, was never accepted.  
Preparations are being made for the defence of Wuosung.

## TELEGRAMS.

THE COUNTY FRANCHISE BILL.

LONDON, July 13.  
In the House of Lords the Earl of Wenmore introduced a motion urging the Peers to pass the County Franchise Reform Bill without loss of time, the Government promising to introduce a bill for the redistribution of seats next October. The Lords negatived the motion by 182 votes against 132.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSING CANALS.—*Larles and Glamis Castle*, June 25; *Achille*, June 30.

The next *Faheen Mail*, per the M. M. Co.'s S. S. *Natal*, left Singapore on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Thursday, the 24th instant.

The S. S. *Pandora* left Singapore on the 13th instant for this port.

The S. S. *Guthrie* left Singapore for this port on the 10th inst.

The S. S. *Tennedie* left Port Darwin for this port on the 17th inst.

ORDER OF SERVICE AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

—THE SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Maria.—*Venite, Tumor, Paulus, Wesley and Ouseley; De Deum, Monk; Jubilate, Garrett; Anthem, 'Ye shall dwell in the Land'; Kyrie, Sangster; Hymn, 322.*

Evensong.—*Paulus, Travers; Magnificat & Nunc Dimittis, Trimmell; Hymns, 296, 220 and 21.*

We are informed, by the Agent of the M. M. Co., that the Mail steamer *Incaudity* will be detained 24 hours in Shanghai later than her usual time of departure, so that she cannot be expected to arrive here before Wednesday morning.

The British steamer *Agave* arrived here from Manila to-day. When she left very little was known as to the wreck of the Spanish man-of-war *Graciosa*. It was then reported that 40 lives had been lost, but this report has now been proved to be incorrect.

In our report of the *Mitranur v. Lennax* case we yesterday made Captain G. C. Anderson say the injuries sustained by the *Lennax* could not have been caused by the *Mitranur* advancing from forward to aft. What he did say was that he did not think the injury could have been caused by a vessel coming from starboard to port.

The first number of *O Edio da China*, a weekly Portuguese paper for this Colony, was published to-day. It is a neat little publication, and it has our best wishes for its success. We read in it that the Portuguese amateurs in Hongkong intend to produce a few dramatic pieces in the City Hall Theatre here shortly.

Our Taiwanfoo correspondent, writing on the 5th instant, mentioned that H. B. M.'s gunboat *Merlin* had collided with the American bark *Wandering Minstrel* in Takao Harbour, during a heavy blow which occurred there on the 29th ultimo. The accident was caused by the *Merlin* dragging her anchor. The damage sustained was wholly confined to the deck work, her hull remaining perfectly uninjured. After leaving Takao, the gunboat also experienced a stiff blow on her way to Foochow, and sustained some further slight injury. All the repairs necessary will be effected at Foochow.

Some considerable time ago, the third class inspectors of the Police Force agitated for an increase of pay. The agitation has now, after many days, borne fruit. The authorities have considered the whole question of the salaries of the members of the European contingent from the third class inspectors downwards; and the Secretary of State has now sanctioned the following increases under these conditions. If the men will undertake to serve 10 years, instead of 10 years as previously and forfeit their right to reënter half their salary home at 4½ exchange, they will be entitled to their pension at the end of 10 years, and to receive at leastness of salary, in the case of 3rd class inspectors, from £60 to £70; in the case of sergeants from £45 to £62; and in the case of constables from £40 to £45. The advantages of this proffered generosity the men, with the exception of an insignificant minority, are unable to

perceive, and the offer is likely to be almost unanimously rejected.

Military movements are at a standstill in Tonquin. The *Saltier* arrived here direct from Haiphong at 2.30 this afternoon, 53 hours from time of leaving. She brings no news of any importance. So far no further assistance has been sent out in the direction of Langson. General Briere de L'Isle was to inspect the garrison at Haiphong a few days after the *Saltier* left.

At present there is an ice famine in Haiphong. The recent typhoon destroyed the manufactory which was lately brought from Saigon and erected. The residents had scarcely fully realised the advantages of the factory when the luxury of having ice drinks was denied them. They will now have to depend on irregular supplies from Hongkong until next November, when it is expected that an ice factory will again be in working order. This will be in time for the cold weather.

It is quite certain the French will not be able to move any force from Tonquin to aid in any operations that may be necessary in taking and holding the 'material guarantee.' The presence of large Chinese armies on the frontier will necessitate all the troops now in Tonquin being retained there for the defence of that country. Hence, unless the French wait for reinforcements before proceeding to take the 'material guarantee,' they will have to operate with a small landing force only. Some place must be selected for occupation where the navy can do most of the work of taking possession, and of guarding the 'guarantee' against recapture by masses of the enemy. As the French will also endeavour to make a little money out of the customs dues, some port having a large trade is likely to be seized. We hear there has been a vast amount of sickness among the French troops in Tonquin, and that the strength of the forces there has been materially weakened by it.

In the event of hostilities occurring between France and China, it is possible that this harbour might become a refuge for Chinese vessels. They would at any rate be safer here than at Canton or any other Chinese port. There would, in fact, be no refuge, along the whole extent of the Chinese coast, in which they would be secure from capture by the French. It is noteworthy, however, that there are no Chinese vessels in the harbour at the present time, and it was broken out suddenly there would be no chance of any reaching here. When the last mail left Shanghai, on July 12th, there were two or three vessels belonging to the China Merchants' Company lying there. We presume that at Macao Chinese vessels would find protection, although as China has persistently refused to ratify the treaty ceding that Colony, the Portuguese might perhaps justly refuse to extend protection at Macao to Chinese vessels. The Chinese dredger, flying the German flag, cleared for a port near Chefoo yesterday, but she was still in harbour this evening. She could not of course be touched so long as she flies the German flag.

The *Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal* for May-June opens with an article on the Chinese Language, by that persevering and painstaking sinologue Mr E. H. Parker. The article is a lengthy and highly instructive one. The second place in the number is allotted to a paper 'On some Avoidable Hindrances to the Progress of the Gospel,' read by Mr R. H. Graves before the Canton Missionary Conference. Mr Graves gives much sound, practical and kindly advice to his brother missionaries. The hindrances he points out chiefly lie in the missionaries themselves. An article entitled 'Steps in the Growth of Early Taoism,' by Dr Edkins, follows. The Rev. W. S. Ament contributes a paper on Chinese Temperance Legislation, in which he recounts the history of the efforts made at various times and by various persons to promote the temperate use of strong drink. His opinions as to drunkenness among the Chinese are at distinct variance to the popular notions on this subject. He says:—It is apparent to any careful observer that the excessive use of liquor is a vice by no means confined to western lands. In China the practice is well-nigh universal and in many cases is limited only by the ability to purchase. The Chinese do not apparently look on drunkenness in the same light as Westerners do. Mr Ament says in one passage:—'The usual arguments employed by the temperance reformers in China have been, first and most important, the immense consumption of grain in distillation, then laziness and shiftlessness as a result of indulgence, the waste of money and poverty of the people, and contentions in families and communities. They do not seem to rise to the height of the moral argument that drunkenness is a sin, per se, without reference to its effects on the prosperity of the state.' And in another:—'It is a remarkable fact that drunkenness as a crime is not mentioned in the Chinese penal code so long as no disturbance is created, the Chinese upholder may degrade himself and neglect his family as long as he pleases. Some Proverbs and Common Sayings of the Chinese, by Rev. Arthur H. Smith; a short article on the 'Mongolian Language,' by Heineke; A Sketch of the Life and Services of the late Dr Wells Williams, by Dr Blodgett, and some correspondence and miscellaneous news completes the contents of this very interesting number of this excellent publication.

The following telegram was accidentally omitted from our issue of last night:—London, July 17.—Cholera continues unabated in Marseilles and Toulon, but at present it is confined to those two places.

A lady has discontinued a custom originated by her of having visitors write their names in a book in the hall in the event of her absence, as a supposed visitor came, in fact, to collect a bill of long standing, and wrote in the book, 'Is sorry Mrs. — didn't leave the amount as she promised.'

The deaths in the metropolis during 1883 upon which a coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from starvation numbered 44, being distributed as follows:—Central Division of Middlesex, 14; Eastern Division of Middlesex, 25; Western Division of Middlesex, 2; Greenwich Division of the County of Kent, 1; Eastern Division of the County of Surrey, 1; City of London and borough of Southwark, 1.

LONDON, June 25.—Sir Stafford Northcote, in the House of Commons last night, gave notice that he would bring forward a motion that the agreement in connection with the Egyptian question, entered into between France and England, would lead neither to peace in Egypt, nor justify an English loan.

Constantinople, June 25.—The Porte has accepted the invitation to the Egyptian Conference, reserving the question of suzerainty.

There is no reason to believe that the three cases of cholera which are reported to have occurred in Penang, are any other than sporadic. Certainly there is no epidemic, for the health report of that settlement does not show any further out-break, and the authorities here have received no information of any additional cases. The proclamation published in the *Government Gazette* looking alarming; but it was necessary as a simple act of precaution and did not denote that there were any fears of that part of the colony being afflicted with the disease in question.—*Strait Times*.

JOSEPH II., Emperor of Germany, travelling in disguise, stopped at an inn in the Netherlands, where it being fair-time, and the houses crowded, he readily slept in an out-house, after a slight repast of bacon and eggs, for which and his bed he paid the charge of about three shillings and sixpence. A few hours after, some of his majesty's suite coming up, the Emperor expressed very much displeasure at not having known the rank of his guest. 'Bah,' said one of his attendants, 'Joseph is accustomed to such adventures, and will think nothing of it.' 'Very likely,' replied mine host, 'but I shall; I can never forgive myself for having an emperor in my house, and letting him off for three shillings and sixpence.'

The reason why the *Ajias* and *Aquamanus* have not been placed in commission, although they are both apparently quite ready for sea, is that neither of these vessels will answer her helm, and that, accordingly, to send them to sea would not only be a danger to themselves, but to every other vessel they might encounter. The defects in these ships apparently are of such a radical description as to be quite irremediable, seeing that they have been under construction just eight years, and have not yet been paid for something like three-quarters of a million sterling. The announcement of these facts, which have been hitherto carefully concealed, will surely be satisfactory. No doubt although the vessels are not fit to go to sea, they will for many years to come figure in statistics in the House of Commons among our most effective ironclads. It is to be hoped that some member of Parliament will endeavour to elucidate who is responsible for the facts just described in connection with the ships.—*Western Morning News*.

An attempt was made recently to wreck the Dover express train on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. The train was travelling at the rate of between forty and fifty miles an hour, and when nearing Rochester Bridge Station, the driver, on rounding a curve in the line, saw to his consternation that a length of railway metal had been fastened across the line upon which his train was travelling. The train was too near the obstruction to enable the driver to pull up and so avert what looked like a terrible accident, and he took the only other course which appeared open to him, and that was to increase the speed as to cut through the obstacle. On passing the obstruction the passengers were startled by a rather severe shaking of the train, but nothing worse happened. On an inspection of the spot afterwards it was found that the ends of the metal had been securely fastened to the line, and the engine had completely cut through the rail. Had the engine and carriages been forced off the metals, they would inevitably have been precipitated with their living freight into the river beneath.—*Full Mail Budget*.

The following is a précis of a treaty between Admiral Hewitt and King John of Abyssinia:—Admiral Hewitt was successful in inducing King John to sign a treaty of peace with Egypt in which he engages to assist in the withdrawal of the Eastern Soudan Garrison, and to refer all future differences with Egypt to England for settlement. Bopos is to be restored to him. He is allowed free transit of goods through Massawa under British protection, and he will receive all requisite assistance from Egypt regarding the appointment of a high priest from the Coptic Church at Alexandria. A criminal extradition clause was also introduced into the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade. The King acknowledges his indebtedness to England for his present position on the throne of Abyssinia, and expresses his confidence that now England is managing the Soudan and the Red Sea littoral, Abyssinia will be much benefited. The King has no idea of allowing Kassala to remain in the hands of the Arabs, as he claims it, and should it fall, intends to take it. It is said to be in view of this possibility that he has ordered his army of Gallas to Massawa, where they will wait the turn of events and commencement of the rains before acting.

One account-books are always interesting. A correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette* writes:—Mr. Thomas Whitgrave, of Mosley Hall, near Wetherham, who lived through the reigns of William and Mary, Anne, and George I., kept a book of accounts extending from 1695 to about 1720, the entries in which illustrate in an interesting way the expenditure of Mr. Gerseve Scrope, about which you printed some

columns. Fred. Burnaby, in a letter to the *Times* of India, expresses his opinion that if the Mahdi's movement is not suppressed, it may spread to India by way of Central Asia. He says that Russia is evidently intriguing against us in Afghanistan, and the Mahdi's emissaries would, doubtless, receive cordial welcome at the hands of the Russian leaders in Central Asia, and would be passed on by them through Afghanistan into India. If Egypt and our Indian Empire are to have peace, the Mahdi must be suppressed, and the sooner this is done the better.

For some weeks past the troops quartered at Aldershot have been practising a new attack formation, which appears likely to be adopted instead of the absurd system up to now practised. The new method of attack, advocated in a pamphlet some ten years ago by Colonel A. Macdonald, of the Edinburgh Rifle Volunteers, is very simple, and was worked out by the present sergeant-major of the School of Instruction, Wellington Barracks, and Captain Armistead. Each company forms four columns, the front rank of the four extends in skirmishing order, the second rank supports, and the third and fourth ranks, the proper rear rank of the company, act as a reserve. In this manner every company is kept together under its own officers, and should the attack fail, the battalion is still in hand, and can be reformed without re-forming.—*United Service Gazette*.

Many people have noticed the remarkable quickness of thought in dreaming, how a long story, with many details and extending over a great period of time, will flash through the mind in a few minutes, but they seldom have any means of even approximately measuring the quickness with which they sometimes dream. There is now going the rounds of the Press a story purporting to tell the dream of a railway engineer, which, if true, affords a means of measurement, and the story itself has every appearance of being a genuine relation of experience. The engineer had been without sleep and on duty for many hours, and at last fell into a deep slumber. Then he dreamed of an elaborate story of an accident resulting from a confusion of train orders: how he studied over the words of the dispatch, trying to make out their meaning; and then how, his train coming into collision with another, he was thrust into the cab with his hand on the throttle. At that instant consciousness returned, and he found that it was all a dream, and that although his train was travelling at the rate of 40 miles an hour, it had gone only 20 feet while the dream was passing through his mind, this distance being fixed by the position of the train with respect to signal lights on the line. This is the interesting part of the story, for if these measurements are approximately correct, the dream occupied less than four seconds of time.—*Leipzig*.

## THE KING OF THE MAORIS IN ENGLAND.

Among the persons on board the Orient Company's Royal Mail steamship *Sorata*, which arrived at Plymouth on May 31 from Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, were Tawhiao, King of the Maori, Topia Turoa, a Juhli Wanganui chief, who subscribed £1000 towards the purchase of the ship, and Edward Giffard in full of despatch of 35 years old standing. All the extracts I have given relate to the years 1868-1872.

During the voyage the weather was experienced until after Adelaide was passed, and then the *Sorata* encountered very heavy weather. Tawhiao and his suite proceeded in the *Sorata* for London. Mr Skidmore says if there is no one there to receive them they will take lodgings for themselves. Tawhiao's visit to England is prompted by the same feeling which caused Gato-way to visit this country. The King of the Maori was so impressed with the reception accorded to Gato-way in England by the Queen and English people, that he determined to start on a similar mission to England; and invited the co-operation of his friendly chiefs for that purpose. King Tawhiao is under the impression that he will have an interview with the Queen, who will at once return him to his old position of King of the Maori. It is understood that the object of the visit is in connection with the settlement of the land question of the King country, of which Tawhiao is the nominal head. The right of Great Britain to New Zealand was recognized at the peace of 1840, but no constitutional authority was placed over it until 1833. In 1840 Captain Hobson, the first governor, landed, and the treaty of Waitangi was signed, by which the chiefs conceded a large amount of land. All went on well till March, 1860, when there was an insurrection of the Maori (Maori) under a chief named William King (Wirimaru King) arising out of disputes respecting the sale of land. A war broke out, and the natives, after sustaining several defeats, surrendered. Another broke out in 1864, and after a long and bloody contest, William Thompson, an eminent chief, surrendered on behalf of the Maori King. It is presumably about this land that the King has visited England.

On June 3 Tawhiao, the Maori King, and the chiefs who accompany him on his present visit to England, were met at their appearance in the streets of London, and were the object of a very considerable amount of interest, the curiosity of spectators being especially aroused by the tattooed countenances of the King, and the enormous earrings which he wore for ornament on his person. The party took a general survey of the City, His Majesty showing himself much impressed with the magnitude of the buildings, the great masses of people hurrying to and fro, and the numerous vehicles constantly passing. The King's critical eye detected the numbers displayed in many of the shop windows in Cheapside, and in the course of his perambulations made several purchases. Tawhiao and his companions had a private interview with Mr Chesson, secretary of the Aborigines' Society, at which they intimated their wish to place the business of their mission in the society's hands. Mr Chesson has promised to communicate with the Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph Paine, M.P., Sir Fowell Buxton, Mr. Dillwyn, and others, with a view to obtaining an interview with Lord Derby prior to any outdoor demonstration.

The best thing in print—a pretty girl in a calico dress.  
A Monks never speaks of his better half, but of his better eighth or sixteenth, as the case may be.  
A fellow put one end of a gun-barrel in the fire and looked down the muzzle, and whether it was loaded. The coroner's jury decided that his suspicions were correct.  
'Look here, Jock,' said a stout country girl to her young man, who was about the country: 'man, here be grand sweeties in this shop window; ye might treat to some.' In he goes. 'Gie me a penny-worth of that in the glass bottle, guidwife.' 'It was quickly served with what appeared to be patent stearin. 'There ye are, Maggie, lass.' After a taste, says Maggie: 'I think I'll keep them for the weans, Jock; they're no that sweet, and they're awfy murrle.'

able to maintain the same impenetrable reserve. To Whorow, who has been in the House of Representatives for several years, has the best physique of all. He is powerful, broad-shouldered man, wearing moustache and goatee, and in the most like dead men, he will tell no tales as to the mysterious object of the mission. Topia Turoa, a chief of high rank, is the oldest and most intimate member of the embassy. He is afflicted with rheumatism, looks heavily on a stick, and moves about with some difficulty. He has full grey whiskers and moustache, and is shaved on the chin. He is of short stature, and in younger days must have possessed great strength. All the members of the embassy wear the blue ribbon, and plenty of it; for the society to which they owe their allegiance, manifestly proud of their connection, here in their special honour given them a decoration nearly as gorgeous as the Order of the Bath. The little bit of blue ribbon modestly peeping from the buttonhole of the European convert to temperance is supported on a small gold pin. King Tawhiao and his friends by a broad, long band of silk suspended to a silver clasp about the size of the buckle on a Highlander's kilt. The chiefs appear to think highly of these insignia, and as an advertisement for the Blue Ribbon Army during the world-wide travels of the dusky monarch and his companions, their importance is of the highest tactical kind. At least it would be if the splendid distinction might not be mistaken for a war medal, or some other token of a monarch's gratitude. Mr Skidmore informed the press representative that the 'Royal' party had a very good passage, and enjoyed good health. The King and Topia Turoa had suffered from what the interpreter described as 'sore feet,' in consequence of wearing boots. Turoa has, however, suffered severely from rheumatic gout, and the King from what some believe to be rheumatism. Tawhiao and his chiefs behaved themselves exceedingly well the whole passage. They have stuck to Blue Ribbon principles, although it is believed the usage of blue of which they are very proud had a great deal to do with it. The King, like the rest of his followers, smokes cigarettes by the dozen. They like to sit down by themselves, and they were always the first to see land. The passengers described the Maori King and his suite as a 'jolly lot of fellows.' They have contributed largely to the amusement of the passengers the whole voyage by singing, dancing, and imitating the various nations. Mr Skidmore said the Maori King was the other members of the party—a 'chief.' He had no more power than Tuli or the other chiefs, nor could he order them to do anything. Asked as to the object of the visit, Mr Skidmore said, 'you will see it all in the papers by-and-by. He subsequently said that the party had come to see about what he called their grievances. They intended to wait on Lord Derby with regard to what they allege to be the confiscation of their land by the colonists.

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Dead Letters.  
Anderson, Mr. M. H.,—San Jose, ..... 1  
Anderson, Mr. O.,—San Francisco, ..... 1  
Connell, Mr.,—Singapore, ..... 1  
Dougherty, Mrs. F. W. J.,—Kingston, ..... 1  
Canada, ..... 1  
Dunbar, Mr. J.,—Oakland, Cal., ..... 1  
Dudley, Capt. D. W.,—New York, ..... 1  
McClure, Mr. A. E.,—Ponahau, ..... 1  
McClure, Miss Kate,—Philadelphia, ..... 1  
O'Connell, Mr.,—San Francisco, ..... 2  
Paris, Berd, P.,—Singapore, ..... 1  
Rose, Capt. H. B.,—Singapore, ..... 1  
Rosenberg, Miss K.,—Singapore, ..... 1  
Smith, Mr. E. M., ..... 1  
Smith, Mr. C.,—San Francisco, ..... 1  
Saunders, Mr. H. C.,—Oakland, Cal., ..... 1  
Wills, Miss E.,—Halifax, ..... 1  
The above letters have been returned from various places at which the addressees cannot be found, or have been refused. If not claimed within ten days, they will be opened and returned to the writers.  
General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 18th July, 1884.

## Quotations.

HONGKONG, July 10.  
OPUM.—New Patna, cash, \$500/55  
" Old, cash, \$500/81  
" New Benares, cash, 580  
" Old, cash, 580  
" New Malwa, credit, 520  
" Allowance, Teels, 16/32  
" Old Malwa, credit, 540  
" Allowance, Teels, 40/56

## Exchange.

Bank, Wiro, ..... 3/4  
" Demand, ..... 3/4  
" 30 days' sight, ..... 3/8  
" 4 months' sight, ..... 3/9  
Credito, ..... 3/2  
Documentary 4 months' sight, 3/4  
India, Wiro, ..... 2/2  
" Demand, ..... 2/2  
Shanghai, demand, ..... 7/2  
" 30 days' sight, private 7/3  
Gold Leaf 99 fine, ..... \$27.50  
Sovereigns, ..... \$ 5.40

## Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, July 10.  
BAROMETER—9 a.m., ..... 29.80  
Do, ..... 29.70  
Do, 4 p.m., ..... 29.70  
Do, ..... 29.70  
Do, 1 p.m., ..... 89  
Do, 4 p.m., ..... 88  
Do, (Wet bulb) 9 a.m., 80  
Do, Do, 1 p.m., 81  
Do, Do, 4 p.m., 82  
Do, Maximum, ..... 89  
Do, Minimum over night 84

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

AT 4 P.M.—JULY 10.

Station.	Baromet.	Thermom.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Wind.	Remarks.
Manila, 29.71 70.88	WSW	4	0	75			
Hongkong, 29.61 70.17	ENE	2	0				
Amoy, 29.62 69.09	S	0	0				
Foochow, 29.65 69.79	NE	1	0				
Shanghai, 29.67 69.87	ENE	1	0				
Nagasaki, 29.78	NE	1	0				
Wlcock, 29.70 69.00	1	0					

Hongkong Observatory, July 10.

Station.	Baromet.	Thermom.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Wind.	Remarks.
Manila, 29.70 69.85	SW	6	0				
Hongkong, 29.67 69.07	W	1	0				
Amoy, 29.66 69.03	W	1	0				
Foochow, 29.65 69.09	W	1	0				
Shanghai, 29.65 69.09	W	1	0				
Nagasaki, 29.76	W	1	0				
Wlcock, 29.71 69.01	SE	4	0				

The Barometer has risen a little in the South and fallen a little in the North. Slight W. winds prevail along the Coast but strong breezes out at sea. Gradients indicate fresh S.W. winds.

W. DORRICK,  
Government Astronomer.

Hongkong Observatory, July 10.

## METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Station, Precipitation day at 4 p.m., On date at 10 a.m., On date at 4 p.m.

Station.	Precipitation day at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer, 29.61	29.67	29.68	
Thermom., 81	82	81	
Humidity, 77	77	87	
Direction of wind, ENE	W	SW	
Force, 2	1	2	
Weather, o	b	b	
Rain, ..... 10	.....	.....	

W. DORRICK,  
Government Astronomer.

Hongkong Observatory, July 10.

1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, and to the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.  
2. Thermometer, in the shade in degrees, and tenths, Fahrenheit.  
3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.  
4. Direction of Wind, to two points.  
5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort's scale.  
6. State of Weather, b blue sky, c do, scattered clouds, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, lightning, e overcast, p passing showers, a gently, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (frost), The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the average of their significance.  
7. Rain, in inches, tenths and hundredths.



POST OFFICE NOTICE

[illegible]